

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 37

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1890.

The first election under the new regime takes place to-day, and the result will be awaited with widespread curiosity and anxiety. While there is scarcely any anticipation of disorder, the impression has become firmly established everywhere that the government proposes to use every effort, even to intimidation and fraud, to carry the elections. The result will be, as so frequently occurs in Brazil, that the opposition will very generally abstain from voting. Instead of striving to secure a strong minority, the old parties are actually planning to stay away from the polls and elect no one. When it is realized that the administration of government will be largely in the hands of inexperienced and pretentious men, full of visionary schemes for the limited development of the country, not always honest, rarely patient and only too frequently inclined to the employment of arbitrary measures—when it is realized that the government will be in such hands, the resolution not to vote and not to secure a good working minority to hold the victorious party in check, is a gross disregard of duty and a cowardly abandonment of the country. One's country ought to be dearer to him than party success, but to these men the prospect of defeat is sufficient excuse for withdrawing altogether from the field. The result will be, if this advice is taken, that the official ticket will be everywhere elected and the next national assembly will be wholly of one party and purpose. This, as every well informed man must know, will render honest and responsible government quite unattainable. If the present administration is left to have its own way undisputed, with all its chimerical schemes and with all its shameful jobberies, then Brazil has a very thorny and perilous path before her. We do not even excuse the provisional chief of government, honest and well-meaning though we believe him to be, for it is upon the warrant of his signature that these things have been done and are to be done in the future. We believe his election to the presidency will be a fatal mistake, a veritable calamity, and that for the reason that he knows so little of civil affairs and is apparently so poor a judge of character that he will always be a victim of the specious arguments of speculators who are bent upon the enrichment of themselves at the expense of the country. At this juncture Brazil needs her wisest and strongest statesman at the head of affairs, for she has new institutions to create and new precedents to establish. A president who can permit the experiments, blunders, and jobbery which has been carried on in some of the public departments during the past nine months, is certainly not the man to establish a responsible republican government in Brazil. We had hoped, as one who would see this country prosperous and well governed, that the elections would be so sharply contested that the opposition would be strong enough to influence the future course of legislation far enough to reverse the ruinous policy now dominant. But, while we may still hope for this, we fear the result will be the very contrary.

THE HOSPITAL PROJECT.

A few days since we had the pleasure of receiving a letter from a well-known and highly successful physician in regard to the projected non-sectarian hospital in this city. As he is well-acquainted with the Misericordia hospital and has had much experience with hospital work in his native country, his observations will be both interesting and helpful just at this time, and

the more so on account of one defect in the Misericordia which had attracted his attention—the size of the institution. Although his letter was not designed for publication, we shall take the liberty of using enough of it to show how generous and widespread an interest is taken in the project. On this subject, he says:

"I am delighted to hear of the proposed non-sectarian hospital in Rio. It is most undoubtedly urgently needed. Were there no other reason, it is sufficient that the Misericordia is far too large to be efficiently worked, even though the physicians and surgeons be ever so clever and assiduous in their labors. From personal observation I can testify that not one half of the patients receive the attention to which they are entitled, and they are either left unattended to, or looked at in the most cursory fashion, or perhaps still more frequently they are allowed to remain in, occupying valuable space when they could either be sent out to their homes or else treated at the out-door department. In the midst of such a large number of patients it is but a natural consequence that foreigners, especially if unable to speak the language, will receive less attention even than the others."

Then as regards the religious question, I am quite at one with you as to that. The hospital should be non-sectarian in so far that Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Mahomedan, being otherwise eligible for admission, will have an equal right to such treatment as the hospital can give.

The idea of the hospital becoming a nucleus for the training of nurses is admirable. None but those who have seen and experienced the care of a well-trained nurse can form any idea of what a boon she is, and in Rio their work would be simply invaluable.

I am glad you have taken up this matter so warmly, and I would be glad if you let me have information as to the steps being taken to carry the project through. I shall be happy to contribute my mite and assist in any way that I can to make the thing a success."

Aside from the intelligent interest which the writer takes in the success of the proposed hospital, he calls attention to one feature of the Misericordia which we have often considered an objection, though we have hesitated to make use of it on account of our limited experience and observation in such work. Personally, we should feel a strong reluctance to go into so large a hospital for treatment, even were there no other objection, simply because attendants and physicians will be inclined to hurry over their work carelessly where there are so many. It is a natural tendency in serving large numbers, whatever may be the occupation. The tendency now is to restrict numbers and treat them either in small wards, or separate rooms. The attendance in such cases is better and greater care can be given to cleanliness and surroundings.

We are not at all inclined to advocate the founding of a non-sectarian hospital solely on the grounds that the Misericordia does not meet our ideas of what a hospital should be. This great institution has rendered an invaluable service to this city, and we trust that its influence and usefulness may be curtailed in no respect. We are glad to observe, also, that many of the restrictions formerly imposed because of religious intolerance, are now being removed. The fact remains, however, that the treatment is not always what it should be, whether through negligence or the number of patients under treatment, that foreigners of the classes to be benefited by the proposed hospital rarely ever go there for treatment, and also that the growth of the city renders additional facilities necessary in this direction. We desire to secure an institution so well administered and arranged that the scores of young men who fall ill in this city every year, will prefer to go there for treatment rather than remain in their boarding-houses under the unskillful nursing of friends. The encouragement thus far given leads us to believe that the project can be carried out and made a gratifying success.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, September 13th.

THE NORTH AMERICAN BANK.

By telegram, which was communicated to us, we learn that the idea of founding the "Banco Brazil e North America" was well received by a respectable group of New York bankers.

The international agency of this bank will be shortly established in that metropolis.

As a guarantee for the result of the establishing of this agency, it is sufficient to mention the names of the gentlemen who have accepted its direction and which are: Messrs. Charles R. Flint, president; Cornelius N. B. Jesse, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, C. A. Spreckles, Charles Flint, and Horace L. Thurber.

Messrs. Flint and Carnegie, of these gentlemen were members of the recent International Congress at Washington, as delegates of the United States of America.

We should like to ask for the publication of the telegram above referred to. Frankly, we do not believe the statement that Mr. Flint and his friends have accepted the Mayrink scheme and the direction in New York of a proposed branch. Unless proofs are forthcoming to the contrary, we shall

consider this statement either as a misinterpretation of a telegram received, or as a deliberate attempt to deceive in the interests of the men engaged in floating the Banco Brazil-North America in this city. The names mentioned above are those engaged in organizing an International American Bank in the United States, and who have applied to Congress for a charter. In this, they have the support of the United States government, and it is altogether unlikely, therefore, that they will abandon their own project for the acceptance of an agency of a Brazilian bank which can not offer the financial facilities desired, and the information of whose organization had been received in a brief cable message. To think otherwise would be to accuse them of a very foolish and unbusinesslike resolution.

THE CABINET.

On the 13th the following document, which we translate, was published in the local press:

The members of the provisional government met in conference to-day under the presidency of the general-in-chief, chief of the said government, affirming their entire solidarity, which they have never ceased to recognize, in all the measures promulgated by the chief of state with the countersignature of his ministers, and continue to adhere to these, declaring them to be considered as definite acts and laws of the republic in conformity with Art. 2 of the transitory dispositions of the constitution which latter they have adopted as the expression of their political programme before the nation and the future congress.

Assembly-Room of the Provisional Government, September 12th, 1890.

Flávio Pinto, Benjamin Constant, Ruy Barbosa, Francisco Glicério, Cesário Alvim, M. Ferraz de Campos Salles, E. Wandenkolk, Quirino Boquim.

"The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the same date comments on the above as follows:

It is comprehensible that the idea of this collective declaration was not conceived at the same time in all the limbs, and that there were some which conceived it, some which translated it into language and some which simply accepted it. At first sight it appears that the great fault was that of the conception of the expression of having it either accepted, or of offering it in holocaust a victim; but upon closer thought the benevolent, if there be one—*Nestas palavras que empenha*.

There is solidarity and solidarity—that which really exists, and that which must exist; the first can never be placed in doubt and it is useless to proceed to proclaim it; the other is the perspiration which is dried, to again appear, the beard which is shaved and grows again. The Congress has much to do in this respect and its records will form a most interesting deposit of facts.

If from the declaration that the *Dário Oficial* of to-day publishes there results anything in favor of anyone, it is precisely in the favor of him who abides above these rhetorical hair-splitting the consciousness of his strength.

The ministers understand that all they have done are definite laws of the republic; and what evil can result? The Congress may say Not and re-voke these definite laws.

The ministers understand that henceforward each of them must sustain as his programme before the nation and before Congress that which is disagreeable to his ideas; let us take note of this declaration and we will see how many times will it be requisite to make explanatory and personal declarations as regards this collective declaration published to-day by the *Dário Oficial*, very fine in principle, but inconvenient in appearing after the facts which contradict it.

In an interview published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of September 7th, Admiral Wandenkolk, minister of marine, and candidate for the Senate, expressly declared that the separation of church and state was inopportune and that the disfranchisement of the clergy was a mistake which, if elected, he would use every effort to rectify. He agrees with Chili and declares himself opposed to arbitration, as adopted at the Washington Congress. He also intimates divergent views on the Missões boundary treaty, and considers a majority of the financial measures as purely provisional. This certainly does not indicate solidarity, and how the Admiral could have signed the above declaration we leave him to explain.

—Eds. News.

Jornal do Commercio, September 8th.

COFFEE COMPANIES.

Decree No. 725 of September 6th, 1890.

General-in-chief, Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation:

Concede to the company to be organized by Antônio Carneiro Braúndio, permission to issue merchandise warrants (*bilhetes de mercadorias*) and exemption, in behalf of the producers, during the present fiscal year of 1890 from the export tax on coffee sold for account of third parties at the company's auctions; it being obliged to gradually reimburse to the National Treasury, from the third year forward, the amount of the duties which have not been paid.

On the 9th inst., a decree with the same number and date also published in the *Jornal do Commercio*, modifies the above decree inso much that the period of exemption from export duties is declared to be for two years, the commencement of which is not known.

From the *Dário de Notícias*, September 10th.

STEAMSHIPS.

The firm, Seiger, Weit & Co., of London, by its representatives in this city, and in the name of English and Scotch naval constructors, has presented to the minister of agriculture a proposal for the formation of a company of transatlantic steamers under the Brazilian flag.

The company proposes to build 20 first-class (*de luxe*) steamers, with accommodation for passengers and cargo, establishing three lines between North American, European and Brazilian ports. The steamers will have a speed of 17 miles per hour. The capital of the new company is £3,000,000 sterling.

The first steamers will be launched 12 months after the proposal is approved.

In exchange for a trifling subsidy the company will engage itself to gratuitously execute the service of attracting immigration.

The above lacks one important particular. What are the favors asked for by Messrs. Seiger, Weit & Co. in exchange for endowing us with three steamships under the Brazilian flag? Perhaps the Lloyd Brasileiro people can answer our question.

THE PRESIDENT.

Determined to show the *Gazeta de Notícias* that this journal does not possess a patent to interview political head-lights the *Dário de Notícias* sent a special representative to interview the president of the Brazilian republic. The reporter was evidently demoralized by his mission, but the good old soldier, who has been called to watch over the destinies of Brazil, reassured him and we may make the following extracts from the interview.

Gen. Deodoro said:

..... I am a soldier and understand the affairs of my profession, which I decide with certainty, per-
suaded of a good result.

My opinion is formed and this I will maintain. If I am in error, this arises from good faith, and I at once correct it. With other matters I am unac-
quainted, but I adopt a system that has heretofore served me perfectly. I consult experts and follow
their opinions. If I am mistaken, I err in good
company.

When president of Rio Grande do Sul I had
every day to decide questions of the most diverse
character. If a question of jurisprudence arose, of
which I did not understand the meaning, I con-
sulted a judge in whom I had the greatest confi-
dence. If it was a financial question, I sent for the
inspector of the Treasury. If it were a question of
railways, let the engineers be called!

In this manner I governed to the satisfaction of
every one, and if Camargo sought to impeach me before the Court of Appeals, I had the pleasure of
seeing this injustice destroyed by the proper auth-
orities.

In the position which I now occupy and where I
shall exert myself to meet the expectations of the
Brazilian nation, I shall follow the same system.

If finanzas lie in question, I consult experts; if
other questions appear under discussion, I seek the
men who are in my opinion the better prepared to
explain what is to be done.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cotton crop at Tatuí, São Paulo, this
year amounts to 70,000 *arobas*, say 1,000 tons.

—The recent census of the municipality of Re-
zende, Rio de Janeiro, is reported to show a loss of
5,000 inhabitants in eighteen years.

—The provincial governor of Minas has entered
into a contract for the paving of Ouro Preto streets
at the rate of 9\$ per square metre.

—Our newspaper budget from Rio Grande, dated
the 5th inst., tells of three assassinations, two
attempts to kill, and one trial for the same crime.

—The October official valuations (*pauta*) for ex-
ports taxes in Minas Gerais will be 31 *reis* on coffee,
21 *reis* on cut tobacco and 18 *reis* on tobacco in
rolls.

—On the 15th inst. Pará put on its good clothes
to celebrate the adhesion of the state to the con-
stitution. But which constitution? Imperial or
republican?

—The son-in-law of the minister of foreign affairs
has been chosen to be the judge of marriages in
Niterói, rather than go down to the wilds of Rio
Grande do Sul.

—The appearance among the Santa Catharina
candidates for Congress of the governor of the
state, his cousin, and his secretary, seems a little
more than the people could stand.

—On August 15th a small-pox hospital was in-
augurated at Manaus, Amazonas. The governor
and all the "nobs" were present. We hope they
had all taken the precaution of vaccination.

—The *Elegant Chronicle* is the title to be taken
by a journal of Niterói, and we are not at all
surprised that the capital of the federated state of
Rio de Janeiro has found such an organ necessary.

—The state of Matto Grosso has been granted
30,000\$ to tame its Indians. Ceará got hundreds
of times this amount to tame its inhabitants; but
the Matto Grosso people have very few voters

—Gem. Glycerio has extinguished the "com-
mission of improvements" and organized the "com-
mission of works" at the Rio Grande do Sul bar.
Let us pray that the change is not merely one
of substantives.

—A man was tried in Juiz de Fóra on the 11th
for complicity in an attempted assassination in
1889 and was condemned to 3½ years imprison-
ment. The sentence, therefore, should terminate
its imprisonment.

—The people of Maranhão were terribly alarmed
at the report that Pará had secured a railway con-
cession which belonged to them. They telegraphed
to Admiral Wandenkolk, who replied: "I
know nothing about it."

—The *Provincia do Pará* says that "the 14th July was commemorated with the greatest splendor" throughout the United States. If we were to say that the "4th July" were meant, perhaps our Pará colleague would object.

—A man at Piracicaba, S. Paulo, killed his father recently for no apparent reason except that the old gentleman had been president of the city council. It is a summary manner of securing municipal purity, but is decidedly effective.

—On the 7th inst.—independence day, old style—the colors were presented to the 32nd infantry battalion at Victoria, Espírito Santo. After the ceremony there was a military promenade, at least that is how we translate *passeio militar*.

—A Rio Grande do Sul journal extracts from a Montevideo letter a melancholy account of how stopping smuggling into Brazil has affected that city. Many houses there are in difficulties, some are bankrupt and others have closed their European agencies.

—The provisional governor of Pará has increased the special tax on exports, for the construction of an exchange, to 8 *reis* per kilo, on rubber (all qualities) and 50 *reis* per hectolitre on Brazil nuts. The tax of 2 *reis* per kilo, on other products is reduced to 1 *real*.

—A Pará journal presages a great future for the Japuáry river district as a rubber producing zone. Only the fear of the Indians prevents the gatherers going into this district, which is said to lie rich in fish and turtle, and produces not only rubber, but copaia gum and oil.

—According to telegrams published here, the 7th inst. was celebrated by a parade of the police and army garrison at Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais. The latter is specified as the mettlesome (*bravo*) 31st infantry battalion, and a distinguished and popular major commanded the parade.

—The neighbourhood of Juiz de Fóra is getting a very sinister reputation. Another barbarous as-
sassination occurred there on the 7th, a poor freed-
man being waylaid, shamefully mutilated and then
strangled. He had had a quarrel with another
man about a woman, and this was undoubtedly the
cause of the crime.

—The Matto Grosso telegraph line has been completed through to Goiás, capital of the state of Goiás, and the station there was formally opened on the 29th ult. Singularly enough, however, the telegram announcing that fact was not published here until the 11th inst., from which it may be inferred that the telegram was sent by post.

—A local journal states that a locomotive on the Bragança railway recently overtook a man and seriously wounded him, but does not explain why the goose did not run; the locomotive would not then have overtaken him, perhaps. It also fails to explain why these locomotives are allowed to run about the country in so belligerent a manner.

—The so-called "national party" of Santa Catharina also decided to abstain from voting, because of the intervention of the government. The courage and patriotism of these "nationals" are almost worthy of profound contempt. How they propose to create a decent government by concealing themselves on election day, is more than we can imagine.

—The accord arranged between the governors of Paraná and Santa Catharina was very simple and reasonable. The former agreed to remove the toll-houses created by his predecessor on the boundary between the two states, while the latter agreed to make the Santa Catharina export tax on *maté* equal to that of Paraná and turn over the receipts on Paraná *maté* exports to the treasury of that state.

—A telegram from Pará published here on the 8th inst. states that the relief party sent to hunt up the explorers lost in the Amazon wilds, had found what was left of the expedition, an officer, two non-commissioned officers, and three soldiers. The leader of the exploring party, Capt. Silva Telles, had died and in all 22 deaths had occurred. The condition of the survivors was very serious. They had been exploring the S. Manoel river, and had suffered the greatest privations.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Work was commenced on the Aracaju and Simão Dias, Sergipe, railway on the 30th ult.

—A decree dated on the 30th ult. extends to July 23rd, 1891, the time for building the Fiuca branch of the Rio de Janeiro and Northern railway. Why not postpone it indefinitely?

—The *Pharol* of Juiz de Fóra, of the 12th inst., says that the Leopoldina company has acquired all the shares of the Juiz de Fóra e Piauí line, and that arrangements for mutual traffic will probably be made.

—The government engineer fiscalizing the Leo-
poldina railway has resigned and his successor has
been appointed. Sr. Jacintho Machado de Bittencourt
should let the public know why the decision
was taken.

—On the 10th inst. the contract was signed for
the construction of the Oeste de Minas railway
extension from Lavras to the Parahyba river.
Castro Rocha & Co. are the contractors and the
price is reported to be 8,584,000\$.

—A decree dated on the 30th ult. turned over to
the mutual aid society of the employés of the
Central of Brazil railway all fines imposed. The
amount of revenue derived from this source, under
such conditions, is not likely to be startling.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has submitted
the question of the concession of an extension to
the Sapucaí railway, as to which he and the
minister of agriculture are at logger-heads, to a
committee of engineers of the Club de Engenheiros.
This is certainly a novel manner of settling a
question between the general and a state govern-
ment.

LOCAL NOTES

Ten applications for railways were summarily dispatched by the minister of agriculture on the 1st inst. Three were duly refused and seven referred to the governors of the various states where the applicants propose to build their lines.

The management of the Jardim Botânico tramway appears to be going from bad to worse. The *governor* has got out some new sign boards, to be sure, but he has become so tangled in organizing the new service that the public is losing all patience with him.

The general of agriculture has refused to grant permission to the Ubátiá and Tanabié company to extend their line to Amparo, São Paulo. While the general has charge of the country's cabbage fields, he proposes to run her railways according to his own notions.

Rumors are current that the government contemplates taking over half-a-dozen railways, but it is impossible to get at the truth of the reports. One thing appears certain: something must be done to avoid conflicts between the general and the state governments.

At the meeting of the share-holders of the Sapeucá railway on the 12th, the directors stated that the contract for the extension granted by the Rio de Janeiro state government, which has caused a conflict between this and the general government, was signed on August 28th with all legal formalities.

The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment of 105,246\$ to the Mogiana, São Paulo, railway to complete the interest guaranteed for the first half of the present year. The shares of the trunk line of the Mogiana are at an enormous premium, but the extension does not appear to pay its way as yet.

The *Jornal do Comércio* on the 11th states that the following credits have been opened: 50,000\$ to complete the Palmares station on the Recife and São Francisco extension, 50,000\$ for construction works on the Batatité railway, and 1,783,713\$ for construction works on the Recife and Caçaravá and Recife and São Francisco extensions.

It is announced that Brazil will cooperate with the United States in surveying a route for the Great All American Meridian Line—through connection, without change, between the north and south poles. If Mr. Helper is not wide awake, Brazil will have the largest part of the South American section, after all!

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Vilação Central (railway) company on the 6th inst. Sr. Mayrink presiding, it was determined to change the name of the company to "Banco Vilação do Brasil." The capital is to be increased to 20,000,000\$ and each 5 original shares will receive 5 shares with 40\$ paid up in the bank and 3 deehentures of a nominal value of 100\$, fully paid, to earn 7 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. sinking fund to be provided for.

There was celebrated yesterday an agreement between the federal government and Dr. Frederico Abranches, president of the S. Paulo and Rio (railway) company for the taking over (*regata*) of the railway which will become government property with all its assets and liabilities, including the loans in London, for the sum of 10,000,000\$ paid in government stock (*apólices*) of the nominal value of 1,000\$ each. The contract should be signed on Tuesday.—*Jornal do Comércio*, September 14th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The August receipts of the Montevideo custom house amounted to \$531,875.23.

Threatened disturbances in Entre Ríos have led to the dispatch of considerable military reinforcements to that province.

The August immigration returns at Buenos Aires show a total of only 8,592 arrivals, while the departures aggregated 9,983.

The Uruguayan government has adopted a land tax at last, the rate being 6½ per mil on urban, suburban and rural property.

The Santa Fé bank holds \$500,000 in bills signed by ex-President Celman's friends, which have expired but have not been protested.

The Provincial Bank at Rosario has suspended "want of legal emission." More correctly, perhaps, it has suspended because of too much emission.

One of the recent methods for developing Argentine resources has been the counterfeiting of postage stamps. If dishonest practices can make a country rich, Argentina ought to be rolling in wealth.

The Cordoba Bank is rottenness personified. It has no gold deposits specified by law; it has not paid nor has it wherewithal to pay for the gold bonds given it by the national government; its emission is impossible to calculate, being composed of shinplasters real and clandestine, "vales" and treasury bills; and finally, it has not published nor compiled a single balance-sheet since it came under the free banking law. Mr. Bustos reported that on the very day he arrived back in Cordoba the bank was still issuing the clandestine notes, in spite of the telegrams published.—*Rosario Reporter*, Sept. 2.

Whilst the gold premium on the Bolsa is hovering between 30 and 40, with every appearance of being permanently reduced (*sic!*) still further, the tramway companies of the city have sanguinely determined to add to the difficulties of the situation and the distress of the poorer classes who depend on them for means of transit, by resolving only to receive paper money at a discount of fifty per cent. At least, such is their nominal decision. Actually, they go much further as will be seen by the following analysis of the fares they propose to charge in future.—For a 4 cents journey, 6 cents paper, discount of 50 per cent. For a 10 cents journey, 10 cents paper, discount 66 per cent. For a 16 cents journey, 16 cents paper, discount 60 per cent. By this means they will make a gain of 15 to 30 per cent. each time they are paid in paper, and the travelling public will be losers to the same amount.

—*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, Aug. 23.

The Royal Mail steamer *Clyde* made the run to Bahia in the quick time of 48 hours.

The theatrical editor of the *Jornal* has gone into a decline since the departure of Judic.

A new theatre—to be called the "Teatro Apollo"—was inaugurated on Rua do Lavradio on the 12th inst.

The new American steamer *Suguruana* left New York for this port on the 13th, calling at Pernambuco and Bahia.

The vicar-general of this bishopric has protested against therazing of Castle hill, the concession for which was recently granted.

Owing to the threatening weather to-dry all the dangerous enemies of the republic will probably remain at home, to avoid getting wet.

If Rio is wise it will let S. Paulo have all its shares, of every description, back again. The only way to correct greatly little boys is to fill them full.

The lady abbess of the Ajuda convent died on the evening of the 13th at the age of 56 years. She had been an inmate of the convent from her youth.

We are informed that Minister Pitkin, who recently passed through Rio for the United States, denies the report that he had been offered the place of minister to Brazil.

Six Brazilian citizens, three of whom are noblemen, have been made officers in the Order of Agricultural Merit by the President of France. Brazil is growing large cabbages?

Evil tongues say that the venerable republican chief Saldanha Marinho will be made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court because it is not thought prudent to permit him to enter Congress.

Admiral Wandenkolk has refused to permit a sergeant of marines to re-enlist, because his conduct has been subversive of discipline and morality. Why did not the Admiral shoot the fellow?

The government has entered into a contract with E. P. Frank for the location of 3,000 families of foreign and native agriculturists in five colonies in Rio Grande do Sul within a period of ten years.

We hear of many Brazilians, voters and property-owners, who intend to stay at home to fear that there will be some disturbance. Such people ought to wear petticoats and be kept carefully indoors.

The Portuguese government is said to have granted three titles: Visconde de Leopoldina, Conde de Sapacahy and Marquês de Sorocabana. We learn there is something malicious in the story, but it may be partly true after all.

It is decidedly a queer world. The premiums for a winning entry in last Monday's regatta consisted in a gold medal for the coxswain and silver medals for the oarsmen. The men who really do the work rarely get the best prizes.

On the 11th the new barracks of the 3rd police battalion were occupied by the men, and the officers celebrated the occasion by giving a ball. The new barracks are said to be very satisfactory in all respects and are situated in S. Christovão.

The government wants registrars to send in quarterly reports of births, marriages and deaths. The next thing the Treasury will be asking will be that the Rio custom-house shall publish its returns within the first week after the close of the month.

On the morning of the 12th a policeman, in uniform, was attacked by a foot-pat in the 1st district of Engenho Novo and his watch and purse demanded. The guardian of the peace was stronger than his assailant and safely landed him in the nearest police station.

The manager of the "national fishing" company has gone to Europe to study the most perfect systems of the industry employed there. We were about to recommend a hook and line, but we remember that Seine fishing is highly esteemed by Brazilians.

It is proposed to hold a monthly meeting for the sociable discussion, in English, of literary and scientific topics. Those who wish to attend are invited to join the first meeting which will be held at No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor, at 7:30 p.m., on 1st October next.

On the 7th inst. Portuguese, 35 years of age, who had been recently acquitted from a charge of counterfeiting, was run over and killed by a locomotive on the Central railway. The question may be asked whether this is an indication that a higher power has undertaken to dispense justice in Brazil.

If the oppositionists are to be believed, several candidates who are irreconcilably opposed to the government will be elected to-day. If Senator Paulino, Visconde de Pelotas and other leaders of the peace-at-any-cost party have their way, however, there will not be an oppositionist in Congress.

It is to be noted that Morris N. Kohn has taken possession of the Passeio Público terrace, just as we predicted. And the pacific citizens of Rio de Janeiro tamely submit, not caring apparently whether Morris turns every public garden into a drinking-shop, or not, and they are getting just what they deserve.

According to the *Novidades* a venerable Treasury official has been retired on half pay to make a place for the inspector of the custom-house. As commerce is no longer worthy of consideration by the government, we would suggest that the vacancy at the custom-house be filled by some representative manufacturer.

The sleepy Fluminense was very much surprised yesterday morning to see a whole page in the daily papers given up to the name of the superlatively modest Francisco de Paula Mayrink, candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. Bill-poster advertisements promise to make future elections in Brazil very costly affairs.

The July gas bill of this city for lighting public streets and squares amounted to 82,003\$727.

A "Parizienne," 15 months old, was buried here on the 27th ult. What is a parizienne anyway?

On the 29th the consul-general of Peru gave a banquet in honor of Col. Palacio, the prefect of the Loretto department of Peru, who is on a visit to this city.

Sr. Otero, chief of the commission studying the Rio Grande do Sul improvements, arrived here from the United States on the 26th ult. It is supposed that work will be pushed now.

A *cidadão* recently offered to supply the department of agriculture with Paraná pine at 15 per cent. under market prices, if Gen. Glycerio would guarantee his interest on the capital invested. The general, however, did not appear to see it in that light.

It is exactly as we expected. The Passeio Público—one of the prettiest little gardens in Rio—is to be turned into a grot shop. The habitues can sit under an awning when it rains, and the children in the neighborhood can go elsewhere for a little amusement.

O País is our authority for stating that a Brillian, Bartholomé Lourenço de Gusmão, made the first balloon ascension on record. His experiment was made at Lisbon but the date is not given. Perhaps this detail is immaterial. It only remains to add that Sr. Gusmão is dead.

Col. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police of Rio, returned here on the 10th. The chief, it is said, will not resume his office prior to the elections, at which he is a candidate. The reception of Dr. Ferraz was very cordial—admitting friends, relatives, music, hunting and fireworks.

We are afraid that our friend Admiral Wandenkolk is weak in his geography. On the 30th ult. he makes the steamers bound for Macaé touch at Sepetiba. Get after the boys, Admiral. They should not be permitted to put such nonsense in the *Diário Oficial*.

Two of the private watchmen of the Sacra-monto parish got on an unholy spree on the night of the 29th ult. One had a sabre and the other a dagger, but four policemen succeeded in ridding these new-fashioned peace guardians in. Why not make regular policemen of these amateurs?

The coat and waistcoat of one of the judges of the Court of Appeals was stolen from the dressing room of the court on the 26th ult. Judge Pinhalhy da Mattos had left his secular garments in the usual place upon assuming his "toga," but did not find them when they were wanted. The thief was shortly of an office.

Dr. Coelho Rodrigues has been, if we are correctly informed, a professor at the Recife law school, a legal adviser of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro and recently has taken a contract to organize a civil code for the republic. Dr. Coelho Rodrigues appears to have recognized that something must be sacrificed, so he has resigned the position of municipal adviser.

Although Eduardo Augusto Washington is willing to go to Bahia to verify the existence of a coal mine there, and to study the forests, climate and economic condition of that state, providing the government will grant him certain favors, the minister of agriculture declines to meet his wishes. Edward Augustus can go on his own responsibility, or not at all.

The *Diário do Comércio* announced on Saturday that they had some very important revelations to make concerning election irregularities, but would reserve them till the 16th so that they could not be accused of seeking to influence the result. Withholding disclosures of this character until the day after an election, when it could do no earthly good, is a peculiarity which probably exists nowhere outside of Brazil.

On the 21st inst. the Sociedade Franzina will celebrate a reunion at the new rooms taken by the society in the *palaço* of the Marquês de Valença, corner of the Rias dos Invalídos and Senado. The purposes of the society are the protection of the poorer classes and all nationalities may join it. The present Conde de Estrela, extends a cordial general invitation to all to be present at the reunion.

The principal race of the Botsfogo regatta on the 8th was so badly rowed that some of the contestants claimed a foul and expected that it would be rowed again. To decide the matter the committee fixed a day and hour to hear the protests, and then, to bar on the English crew, changed the hour and had the whole matter settled before the latter appeared. The horse-racing spirit has become so dominant in Rio, that fair play is no longer to be expected.

It seems incredible, but it is charged that a lot of little children were marched in from a public school at the Gavea on the 7th, for the purpose of offering compliments to the chief of the provisional government. They had banners, badges and a band of music and were prouder to fire off some pretty little speeches, but Gen. Deodoro happened to be away at the races. The parents and teachers who are responsible for this piece of folly, ought to be compelled to give bonds for their future good behavior.

According to notices received here during the last week there was considerable dirty work going on in many municipalities in the preparation of the election lists. In Petrópolis the election board has been changed a third time, and no man is to be permitted to cast a vote who does not hold a certificate from the last. In S. Fidélis, Sapucáia, and other places, various irregularities are reported. These arbitrary modifications of the registry lists ought to be severely punished, for an official has no right what ever to meddle with them.

We dislike to bother our colleagues, but would like them let us know the real meaning of *urak?*

A French horse, *Therapolis*, won the grand prize, 20,000\$, on the 7th at the Jockey Club races.

This sort of thing will not do! Why should the minister of justice go to the railway station to receive a planter?

The army and navy co-operative association has received permission for organization from the government and it will immediately commence operations.

The Panification company will sell a 40 rs. roll-of-head—for 20 rs. and make good dividends for its shareholders in the bargain! Let us hang the bakers!

The *Correio do Fígaro* seems startled that a short-hand writer in the United States should earn 30,000 francs, and forgets to turn this fortune into milreis. One *conto* per mouth, colleague!

A telegram received here on the 9th announces the death in Paris of the widow of the late Visconde do Rio Branco, who was instrumental in securing the adoption of the 1871 emancipation law.

According to the local press there is "among us" a celebrated Portuguese republican democrat who comes to report on the elections to-day in Brazil.

Curious idea. The subscription lists for shares in the national company of hats for ladies were opened in the office of the Central Coffee Factories of Brazil company.

A man has come all the way from Botucatu to assist at the inauguration of a hat factory here. We were under the impression that at Botucatu pistols and knives were more necessary than hats.

It appears that the shareholders of the Cassino Fluminense desire to make another effort to revive that moribund association. It certainly ought not to be difficult in Rio to maintain one respectable organization for social purposes.

By a decree dated on the 4th inst. the provisinal government takes charge of the schools formerly supported by the Emperor's private purse at Santa Cruz and in the *quinta* of the S. Christovão palace.

On the morning of the 10th thieves broke into the Santo Antônio and Rosário churches and secured the alms-boxes. Nothing else appears to have been taken, which shows that religious sentiment was present.

On the 8th the admirals of Sr. Carlos de Lacerda, who lost his professorship at the ex-Ex. Pedro II college because he proposed to extinguish the "ex," gave him a manifesto, which he seems to have borne like a hero.

Complaints are incessant that the rolling stock of the Jardim Botânico trainway is not nearly sufficient to meet the traffic. It is a great mistake on the part of the directory to permit this condition of affairs to continue.

The *Jornal do Comércio* says the thieves got over 1,000\$ out of the alms-boxes of the Rosário church on the 10th inst. How does the *Jornal* know that the alms-boxes contained 1,000\$? Let the police investigate this.

The native press is noticing a peculiarly large number of 100-year old youths and maidens. It must be one of the effects of the republic, which not yet one year old is some eight months in the second year of its existence.

The local press says the French government are exporting gauchoines to the colonies. We fear it is impertinent, but we would like to ask Lopes Trovão to send one to Rio. Only as a curiosity, of course, unless it be used to reduce the number of candidates for office.

On the 10th inst. the *Jornal do Comércio* publishes an item which seems revolutionary. It says, "Today the minister of war will order the adjutant general of the army to come out of deep mourning." We confess that the item looks like a conspiracy to our republican eyes.

The Misericordia hospital will present gold medals to Conde de Figueiredo and Sr. Antonio Teixeira Rodrigues in recognition of services rendered the hospital. Why not give a gold medal to Sr. Mayrink? He might deposit it in the Treasury as a part guarantee of his B. E. U. issue.

The first public prosecutor, after struggling with the question since July, decides upon indicting the American negro sailor who stabbed and killed two men. The brute was caught red-handed and confessed the crime, but the careful public prosecutor had to pull his library to pieces to find out just what paragraph, of what article, of what decree, fitted the case! This is not criminal procedure; it is rendering law ridiculous.

Among the noteworthy events of the past week was a grand ball at the Cassino Fluminense on the night of the 12th, which was offered to Mr. Henry Lowndes by his friends as a mark of their appreciation of the services which he has rendered to the country by the promotion of so many industries and the organization of so many companies during the past year. The Cassino was beautifully decorated, and the attendance was large and appreciative. One of the pleasant little incidents of the evening was the receipt of a telegram announcing that the King of Portugal had conferred the title of Visconde de Leopoldina upon Mr. Lowndes. We are under many obligations for the very polite invitation extended to the editor of this paper.

The newsboys "struck" against the *Novidades* on the 10th, but our colleague was equal to the occasion and sent a special agent into the street who sold all the papers that ever the boys did.

On the 10th inst., a telegram announced the death in London of Mr. John Holcombe. The more ancient residents of Rio will be painfully affected by this news, for Mr. Holcombe was personally known to most of us, and was highly esteemed by all. Mr. Holcombe was long connected with the house of Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co. and after his retirement from commerce has been president of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company and a director of the London and Brazilian Bank. We offer our sincere sympathies to Mrs. Holcombe.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The stock of the Banco Hypothecario de São Paulo was all taken on the 10th.

The "Progresso" company, capital 1,000,000\$, is a new book-making association.

A branch of the Banco de S. Paulo e Rio will be opened to-day in Botucatu, São Paulo.

A decree dated on the 6th inst. abolishes the export duty on *matte* levied by the general government.

The "Rural de S. Paulo" company, capital 5,000,000\$, will acquire real-estate, grow swine and esta blish saw mills.

The "Industrial de Perfumarias" company, capital 200,000\$, will manufacture perfumes, and scented waters and soap.

The department of the interior is to receive 1,150,000\$ to meet the expenses of the census ordered for December 31st next.

It is reported in São Paulo that the state of Paraná will soon be annexed to the district belonging to the Banco União de S. Paulo.

The "Companhia Predial" of Santos had an extraordinary meeting on the 6th when the statutes were revised and its capital raised to 1,000,000\$.

On the 10th inst., the Banco dos Estados Unidos paid into the Treasury £100,000 in gold on account of the guarantee for its new issue.

Gen. Barbosa is maliciously personified. He tells Conde de Figueiredo and Sr. Dantas: "Your follows may think you are grand financiers, but my little *beu* does go per cent. of the business in Rio."

The "Joias e Relogios" company, capital 2,000,000\$, will do a joint stock business in jewelry and watches.

The Fábrica de Ferro Galvanizado company shareholders decided on the 13th to increase their capital to 1,200,000\$.

With a capital of 250,000\$ and under the name of "Restaurantes Populares" company, it is proposed to establish a system of eating-houses here on the plan of the *Bouillon Duval* of Paris.

On the 10th inst., the Jardim Botânico tramway paid into the municipal treasury the sum of 1,500,000\$ as contracted when the extension of the privilege was granted.

The Villa Mayrink company, of S. Paulo, intends to build up a new suburb on a capital of 5,000,000\$. To start with, the Boa Vista *Alcântara* and some adjacent lands have been acquired.

São Paulo is certainly entitled to the cake. They have now organized a company entitled "Reconstructores de São Paulo." After all the "reconstructors" organizations have come to grief, a "reconstructora" will be sorely needed.

On the 5th inst., the minister of finance issued to the government fiscals of the "aid to agriculture" banks a circular that orders them to make a comprehensive report as to the condition of "aid" on August 30th last.

A decree dated on the 6th ult., permits the holder of the concession for mounting 20 coffee cleaning mills in Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to transfer his rights to the Engenhos Centrais de Café company.

With a capital of 10,000,000\$ and under the names of the "Commercio de Armarinhos e Ferragens," a company is in process of organization to do a wholesale business in notions, hardware, etc. Several established houses will join the company.

Under the title of "Economia Doméstica," São Paulo is organizing a company, with 1,500,000\$ capital, to establish great commercial emporiums after the style of the Louvre. The incorporators are to manage successively, which will probably be a valuable element of success.

On the 11th inst., the committee of coffee factors in charge of the memorial presented on August 19th again addressed a request to Gen. Deodoro asking for his decision upon the intention they had declared of organizing companies with the same favors as those granted Sr. Carneiro Brandão, by decree dated on the 6th inst.

The "Central Paulista" company, capital 40,000,000\$ fully subscribed, will acquire land in the states of S. Paulo, Paraná, Goiás, Minas Gerais and Matto Grosso, and also do a coffee factor business, that of Srs. Prado Chaves & Co. at São Paulo being secured to the company. Head-quarters will be at S. Paulo, with a branch in Rio, where two directors are to reside.

It is tolerably certain that a good many plantations which have been worked by the banks, which were obliged to take them in settlement of mortgages, will form a very important asset among those of the dozens of agricultural companies formed and forming. The banks have nothing to lose; the property will remain mortgaged to them, and they will have gratuitous administrators.

The August receipts at the Rin custom-house were:

	1890	1889
Importation . . .	3,434,048 \$014	4,139,076 \$053
Port dues . . .	24,207 766	17,884 300
Exportation . . .	794,471 038	559,604 009
Sundries . . .	182,207 812	212,684 679
Stamps . . .	2,058 800	2,388 000
	4,434,993 \$430	4,922,637 \$041
Deposits . . .	28,828 817	—
Restitutions . . .	30,001 898	—
Official revenue . . .	1,810,159 125	1,081,105 952

THE ELECTIONS.

Rio de Janeiro, 16th September.

By withholding this page from the press until this morning, we are able to give an abstract of the first returns from the elections. The triumph of the official ticket appears to be everywhere complete, the opposition either remaining away from the polls, or so dividing their votes as to render success impossible. At best, the apathy shown and the numbers of people who abstained from voting, do not afford a very hopeful forecast for the future. Peace and tranquillity are certainly most desirable, but never at the cost of honor and principle.

In this city there was no disturbance of any kind, nor was there much interest manifested. All the public departments, even to the postoffice, were closed and business was generally suspended. From returns thus far received, the following candidates for the city are elected: *for senators*: Wandenkolk, Saldanha Marinho and Severiano Fonseca (Barão da Lajinha pressing closely upon the latter); *for deputies*: Lopes Trovão, Sampaio Ferraz, Jacques Ourique, Arístides Lobo, Frequino Werneck, Figueiredo, Mayrink, Vinhais, Domingos Freire and Delphino dos Santos. The deputies are not all "official" candidates, and further returns may change the result in respect to one or two names.

In the state of Rio de Janeiro the senators elected are Quintino Bocayuva, Carneiro Nogueira da Gama and Baptista Lapér; and in São Paulo, Campos Salles, Prudente de Moraes and Rangel Pestana. The conflicting and incomplete returns received make it impossible to give the names of the deputies elected, but we note the following well-known names: *S. Paulo*—Glycerio (minister), Bernardino de Campos, Antonio Prado, Martinho Prado Jr., Rodrigues Alves and Col. Mirta; *Rio Grande*—Assis Brasil, Júlio de Castilhos and De-metrio Ribeiro. From other states the returns do not indicate the result beyond the triumph of the official candidates.

In Pernambuco there was a disorderly meeting on the evening of the 14th, when José Mariano sought to justify his erratic political conduct, which resulted in several arrests and the disarming of many. In Ceará there appears to have been much disorder, and ex-Minister Rodrigues Junior was placed under arrest. In some other localities, complaints are made of fraud and intimidation, but as a whole the election passed off very peacefully.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, September 13th, 1890.

Par value of the Brazilian mafers (\$1,000), gold, 27 d. do do do in U. S. com at \$1.00 per £1 sig. 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. com) Brazilian gold 18272 do £1 sig. in Brazilian gold 8 89c

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 22 d. Present value of the Brazilian and reis (paper). 81574

do do do in U. S. com at \$1.00 per £1 sig. 44 00 c. Value of £100 (\$1.00 per £1) sig. in Brazilian currency (paper). 26273

Value of £1 sterling 10490

EXCHANGE.

September 8.—Official rates were 22 on London, 433-435 on Paris and 536-537 on Hamburg, 28-29 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at 22½ direct and at 22 310-22 32½ from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 310-22 316. Sovereigns sold at 11 150, closing with buyers at 11 150, sellers at 11 150 for cash, buyers at 11 170 bo. 30th and buyers at 11 150, sellers at 11 150 bo. 30th and buyers at 11 150 so. 30th.

September 9.—The Banco Sul Americano opened at 22½, but the other banks made no changes in official rates. The market was quiet, but fairly steady with bank sterling reported at 22½ direct and at 22 310-22 32½ from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 310-22 316. Sovereigns sold at 11 150, closing with buyers at 11 150, sellers at 11 150 for cash, buyers at 11 170 bo. 30th and buyers at 11 150, sellers at 11 150 bo. 30th and buyers at 11 150 so. 30th.

September 10.—The market was entirely unchanged and very quiet. Business was reported in a small way at 22½ bank sterling d'ect, and at 22 310-22 32½ from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 310-22 316. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11 150, sellers at 11 150 for cash, buyers at 11 170 bo. 30th and buyers at 11 150 so. 30th.

September 11.—At the opening 22 was still the rate at the banks, with some small transactions reported at 21 150 from second hands, but about 1 p.m. the banks all reported in bank sterling direct at 21½, the market afterwards strengthening, and 21½ was the rate at the close. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 310. Sovereigns sold at 11 150 closing with sellers at this price, buyers at 11 150 for cash; sellers at 11 150 bo. 30th.

September 12.—The market was very firm and bank sterling was rapidly obtained at 22. Official rates were at 21 150-21 16½ from London, 435-439 on Paris and 538-541 on Hamburg, 29-30 on New York at sight. A good deal of business was again doing from second hands at 22 310-22 316. Sovereigns and commercial sterling was quoted at 22 310-22 316. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 310-22 316. Sovereigns sold with buyers at 11 150, closing with buyers at 11 150 bo. 30th and buyers at 11 150 so. 30th.

September 13.—The Banco Nacional posted 22 on London early in the day, the other banks were officially at 21 150. Bank on Paris 431-437 on Hamburg 537-540 and on New York 282-285 on New York at sight. The market was quiet and firm, with bank sterling direct reported at 22½, from second hands at 21 150-21 16½ and commercial quoted at the extremes of 22 310-22 316. Sovereigns sold at 11 150 closing with buyers at 11 150 bo. 30th and buyers at 11 150 so. 30th.

September 14.—Electoral day and the banks are closed. Brokers appear to be taking a holiday.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED

Capital, 50,000 shares at £100. . . . £1,000,000

do par-value 500,000

Reserve Fund 175,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH AUGUST, 1890.

Assets.

Capital, un-called 1,444,441 \$414

Hills discounted 1,356,995 109

Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 8,477,138 363

Bills receivable 779,997 110

Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. 3,445,739 067

Sundry accounts 3,612,479 743

Cash 2,764,392 136

24,800 \$705 005

Liabilities.

Capital 8,888,988 \$888

Deposits in account current 291,255 924

do do notice 5,193,171 351

do fiduciary and by bills 3,203,747 530

Securities for advances and on deposit 3,416,153 717

Bills payable 1,370,616 100

do deposited 9,682 359

Sundry accnts 3,574,438 215

E. & O. E 24,800 \$705 005

Rio de Janeiro, 8th September, 1890.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,

J. S. Lumsden, Manager.

H. A. Davis, Acting Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

September 8

3000 Sovereigns, 30th 11 120 3500 \$ Rio de J. 6s. 100% 2

21 Apolices 975

Banks.

900 Agricola 125

200 Brasil, 25 126

50 Col. e Agricola 129

40 Com. e Ind. 43

800 Construcción 136

2000 Ind. do Oct. 165

100 Estados Unidos 128

50 Industrial 210

1200 Leopoldina, we 125

1000 L. P. I. Indust. 125

500 L. P. I. Ind. 125

1000 L. P. I. Ind. do 30 Oct. 165

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[September 15th, 1890.]

Europe.		
Sept. 4 Havre Fr str Parmaugat.....	3,903	
6 Antwerp Ger str Ballouaire.....	2,500	
8 Hamburg Ger str Ceres.....	2,630	
10 London U.K. Cyane.....	4,125	
10 London Fr str Portugal.....	5,000	
12 Hamburg Ger str Argentina.....	8,200	

Elsewhere:

Sept. 10 River Plate Fr str Orpheus.....		
The market is very firm and brokers quoted as follows:	C. H.	
per 100 kilos. per 100 kilos. per 100 kilos.	per 100 kilos. per 100 kilos. per 100 kilos.	
Washed..... \$733.00-\$830.00	\$13.00-\$15.00	\$8.00-\$10.00
Supern..... nominal	nominal	nominal
Good rata..... do	do	8.50
Regular rata..... 8.30-\$8.40	12.100-\$12.400	8.50
Ordinary rata..... 8.100-\$8.300	11.900-\$12.200	8.40
Good and..... 7.700	7.970	7.100-\$7.300
Ordinary and..... 6.810-\$7.620	10.000-\$11.100	7.300

Receipts for the five days covered by our figures were 4,294 bags.

Stocks on Saturday evening were about 130,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

bags.		
New York Br str Hippocampus.....	22,000	
do " Galath.....	25,000	
Baltimore Amer br Sereine.....	6,000	
New Orleans Amer br Sereine.....	30,000	
Havre Fr str St. Nicolas.....	2,000	
London Br str Trent.....	1,000	
Hamburg Ger str Aphrodite.....	7,000	
do " Santos.....	12,000	
do " Corinto.....	4,400	
Marseille Aust str Orion.....	3,000	
Trieste Aust str Orion.....	7,000	
Mediterranean Ital str Mercurio.....	2,500	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts..... bags.		
Shipments U. States.....	9,031	
Europe.....	1,170	
Cape.....	3,420	
" elsewhere.....	2,100	
Total Shipments.....	17,423	
Average price No. 6, N. Y.	11.500	
do No. 7.....	11.600	
do 8.....	11.600	
do 9.....	11.600	
do 10.....	11.600	
do 11.....	11.600	
do 12.....	11.600	
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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 13rd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,520,700\$	Jau.-July	5	Apolices.....	200\$ - 1,000\$	975\$000	975\$000 - 976\$000
119,600	do	6	do	1,000	1,150 000	1,150 000 -
18,017,500	Apr.-Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,100 000	1,100 000 -
31,632,500	Quarterly	4%	do 1859.....	1,000	1,100 000	1,100 000 -
319,694,000	do	4	do 1859.....	500 - 1,000	90 %	—

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,100,000\$	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	195\$	—
1,120,000	do	6 1/2	Bragantina.....	200	187	— 192\$000
4,133,200	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Campos and Camargo.....	200	192	—
15,676,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Júz de Fora and Piatã.....	200	190	190\$000 -
130,049,610	do	5-6	Lepoldina.....	500	58	—
201,900	Jan.-July	5	do gold.....	500	—	—
360,780	Apr.-Oct.	7	Maria.....	100	84	—
1,121,000	Jan.-July	7	Rio das Flores.....	100	93	—
1,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	5	Sapucay.....	100	105	103 100 - 175 000
1,171,700	Jan.-July	6	S. Isaias do Rio Preto.....	200	192	—
1,177,800	Jan.-Sept.	6	do gold.....	450	340	—
1,777,150	Apr.-Oct.	6	Sorocaba.....	500	86	86 90 - 89 80
650,000	Jan.-July	7	Umuarama.....	200	140	—
787,500	Jan.-July	5	TRAMWAYS	200	168	—
1,155,533	do	6	Cant. e Viação Fluminense.....	200	190	—
297,500	do	7	Caris Urbano.....	100	107	107 2
556,250	Feb.-Aug.	6	Hetheridge gold.....	200	198	—
245,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	—	—
2,530,000	Jan.-July	8	S. Paulo e S. Amaro.....	200	—	—
278,000	do	6 1/2	Vila Isabel.....	200	198	—
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	SHIPPING	100	100	—
12,000,000	Jun.-Dec.	7	Fleury.....	200	200	200 000 -
1,000,000	Apr.	8 1/2	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	200	180	—
784,000	Apr.	8 1/2	Pineira.....	200	192	—
1,000,000	Jan.-July	6	Quissamã.....	100	169	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	100	—	—
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alliança.....	200	201	200 500 -
95,000	Jun.-July	8	Burberry.....	200	—	—
4,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Caris.....	200	—	—
1,15,000	do	7	Brasil Industrial.....	200	—	—
74,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Carica.....	200	210	—
564,000	do	7	Conselho Industrial.....	200	260	—
600,000	do	7	Industrial Mineira.....	200	192	—
45,000	Jan.-July	6	Itapetininga.....	200	—	—
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Itapeva.....	200	190	—
300,000	Jan.-July	7	Itapuã Grande.....	200	190	—
1,000,000	do	7	Riach.....	200	—	—
1,000,000	Jun.-July	6 1/2	S. Christovão.....	200	—	—
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. João.....	200	198	—
227,000	Jul.-Sept.	7	S. Lazaro.....	200	—	—
197,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	100	—	—
197,000	do	7	S. Pedro dos Minérios.....	100	95	—
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Jerônimo [coal].....	100	—	—
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	MICROLEIAPIRUS	100	—	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Archimedes.....	100	80	—
150,000	Mar.-Sept.	7 1/2	Gardênia e Egmont gold.....	200	—	—
90,000	Feb.-Aug.	8	Coastnave.....	200	—	—
6,625,000	Jan.-July	5	Elevadore Fabri de Chumico.....	100	91	91 80 -
498,800	do	5	Kaipava de Obras Públicas.....	200	165	—
1,600,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	D. Pedro II.....	200	—	—
1,590,000	May-Nov.	7	Ind. Law. Ind. & Colon.....	200	—	—
666,000	do	6	Melhoramento U. de Nethu.....	200	—	—
600,000	do	6	Nacional de Óleos.....	200	183	—
90,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Nova Indústria.....	100	100 500	100 500 -
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Plano Industrial S. Thereza.....	200	90	90 000 -
500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Serviços Matutinos.....	200	200	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,200\$	June-Dec.	5	Brazil.....	100\$	103	—
13,716,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brasil.....	100	—	—
4,897,400	Apr.-Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100\$	96 90	93 40 - 94 80
4,617,800	do	5	Estados Unidos.....	100	92 90	—
8,300	May-Nov.	5	Pedral.....	100	87	88 80 - 89 80
1,050,000	do	5	União, S. Paulo.....	100	—	—

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	23,669\$	Bahia and Minas.....	200\$	—	—	—
4,000,000	800,000	—	Brazil do Araguaia.....	100	103	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Geial do Brazil.....	200	112 800	—	—
50,000,000	50,100,000	461,256	Leopoldina.....	1 151 100	122 100	122 100 - 125 500	125 500 -
12,000,000	12,000,000	94,036	Macabu and Campos.....	200	115	115 500 - 82 800	82 800 -
200,000	200,000	8,525	Maricá.....	—	94	90 000 -	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Monte Claro.....	—	90	90 000 -	—
3,000,000	900,000	—	Muzambinho.....	—	120	120 000 -	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	200,468	Oeste de Muz.....	6 000	100	49 1000 - 100 000	100 000 -
4,500,000	4,500,000	—	do 2 series.....	200	50	—	—
4,500,000	4,500,000	—	do 3 series.....	200	20	—	—
8,000,000	7,800,000	6,644	Rio das Flores.....	6 000	100	180 000 -	180 000 -
12,655,000	12,655,000	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio.....	200	300	300 000 -	300 000 -
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	do 2 subsidiaries.....	200	—	—	—
30,000,000	5,000,000	—	do 3 subsidiaries.....	200	—	—	—
30,000,000	5,000,000	—	do 2 subsidiaries.....	200	—	—	—
30,000,000	5,000,000	—	do 3 subsidiaries.....	200	—	—	—
35,500,000	5,000,000	—	Sapucaí.....	200	49	94 000 - 96 000	94 000 - 96 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	3,000	Sorocaba.....	3 000	100	370 000 - 400 000	370 000 - 400 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000	Sul Paulista.....	3 000	60	120 000 - 117 000	120 000 - 117 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	3,755,000	Theresópolis.....	3 000	40	63 000 - 60 000	63 000 - 60 000
5,000,000	1,080,173	3,816	União Valentina.....	614 00	200 Feb. 8	200 000 -	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	—	Viação Central do Brasil.....	—	40	80 000 -	84 000

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,000,000\$	9,400,000	163,272	Alliança.....	— July 90	330 000	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bon Fin.....	200	220	—	—
3,000,000	6,000,000	6,283	Brazil Industrial.....	200	217 000	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	562	Braziliana.....	8 000	100	200 000 -	200 000 -
4,000,000	4,000,000	7,429,142	Centro Industrial.....	200	200	—	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	30,142	Confiança Industrial.....	1 000	200	200 000 -	200 000 -
2,100,000	419,160	—	do 2 series.....	600	66 000	22 200 -	22 200 -
2,100,000	480,000	—	Coreavida.....	400	—	—	—
2,100,000	600,000	—	Crato do Sul.....	200	120 000	120 000 -	120 000 -
2,100,000	550,000	—	Doce de Ceará.....	200	120 000	120 000 -	120 000 -
600,000	600,000	9,929	Industrial Mineira.....	200	145 000	145 000 -	145 000 -
200,000	155,640	—	Industrial do Oeste Pto. Rico.....	140	45 000	45 000 -	45 000 -
200,000	375,000	—	Nacional de Seda.....	200	320 000	320 000 -	320 000 -
4,000,000	4,000,000	32,000	Pão Grande.....	11 000	100	220 000 -	220 000 -
1,000,000	600,000	—	Petroglória Ind. do Brasil.....	750	100	170 000	170 000 -
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,322	Petroglória Ind. do Brasil.....	750	100	170 000	170 000 -
1,000,000	600,000	19,377	S. Christovão.....	7 500	100	220 000	220 000 -
3,000,000	348,000	—	do 2 series.....	2 150	90	220 000 -	220 000 -
3,000,000	52,000	351,000	S. João.....	—	100	—	—
1,750,000	700,000	31,748	S. Lazaro.....	10 000	100	200 000	200 000 -
850,000	600,000	26,445	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	— Aug. 90	200	200 000	—
850,000	260,000	518	União Industrial.....	7 000	100	—	—

200,000 260,000 26,445 518

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000\$	1,000,000	3,915,840	RIO DE JANEIRO	25,618\$	80	150 000	125 000 - 126 000
1,000,000	500,000	8,943	Auxiliar.....	6	100	150 000	150 000 -
1,000,000	500,000	—	Brasil Industrial.....	2 400	60	120 000	118 000 -
1,000,000	100,000	18,041,900	Brasilindus.....	100	100	100	100 000 - 100 000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Claves Laboritorias.....	—	25	60	64 000 - 64 000
1,000,000	100,000						

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18 th 24	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vico.

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